178 for the rest. Since the population has been steadily growing and the possibilities for expanding the agricultural potential are limited, the excess manpower is likely to seek work in industrial activities. [438] Finnish industry is based on the old handicraft, which was fairly developed already during the Middle Ages, but today home industry is vastly overshadowed by mass production.

438 369 Regional distribution of industry. The old skills of handicraft often were concentrated in specific areas of the country (Subparagraph li),[1] but the modern machine industry is rather evenly distributed all over southern and central Finland, especially in the districts of Uusimaa and Häme, where the number of industrial workers is about 10 per cent of the total population. Of the cities,

1[See pages 170-174, Cat. 116 -- Analyst]

438 369 Tampere has the highest percentage of industrial workers (25 per cent of the inhabitants), while the district of Kymi heads the list for the rural areas. The largest industrial concerns also are situated in this area, due to the availability of water power as well as the relatively dense population.

Heavily industrialized centers are the three largest cities, Helsinki, Turku and Tampere, with their surroundings. Other centers are the areas around the rivers Kymi, Vuoksi and [327] [322] Kokemäenjoki. The metal industry is especially concentrated in the cities, and the wood industry in the river areas because of the available transportation facilities. In the last few years great progress has been made in the industrialization of Lappland, where the greatest resources of the country's water power are to be found, and

438 in the future more and more plants are likely
369 to be established in this area.

221 Seasonal migrations. There is a seasonal
313 migration of the working force towards northern Finland during the winter and early spring, when about 200,000 men are occupied in logging activities. Many small-holders in the central and southern parts of the country leave their homes for the winter months to look for welcome addition earnings in the vast forests of the North. [423] More than 60 per cent of the lumber jacks are independent landowners.

463 Labor supply and production. In 1949 the labor force permanently employed in industry was divided into different industrial groups as follows: